VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	GURLEEN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	292784
Center		Date	2/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Reservation of seats in legislature of 33% for women has been in news in light of 108th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Reservation is seen as a tool to ensure meaningful political participation of women in light of Low Gender Gap Index ranking especially in political empowerment (wher Bangladesh has been successfull in achieving 50:50 parity)

~~Is it a tool~~ Will it ensure meaningful participation :-

A) NO :-

(1) Already 33% reservation in Panchayats and Local bodies sees women as only face of administration ~~only~~ and not true power i.e. concept of Panchayat Patis.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Women may not be given crucial portfolios if they do stand and win elections.
(iii) Societal prejudices — considering women unworthy of power.
(iv) Patriarchial society.
(v) Women themselves unwilling to step into political light which might not be solved by the reservation.

B) YES:-
(i) Will promote parties to push women candidates.
(ii) Women candidates'll be able to
- promote gender sensitive policy making
- act as role models.
- empower other women which shall encourage other women to participate in elections themselves Thereby initiating a virtuous cycle.

Currently, women participation is low ≈ 11% in 16th Lok Sabha elections and 78 MPs in 17th. This needs to increase if we are to achive SDG goal 5 anytime soon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

- Recently Supreme Court (~~SC~~) came out with judgement to do away with provision of proving "backwarness" for ~~pro~~ reservation in promotions for SCs & STs.
- This ~~p~~ reservation in promotion issue began with :-

1) Mandal Commission 1980
and
2) Indra Shawney Case (1992) where Supreme Court ~~SC~~ validated the policy of reservation in promotion in lieu of their backward-ness. (Consequential seniority provided later by Amendment Act)
3) Then came :- M. Nagraj Case (2006) which upheld earlier judgement subject to 3 types of data i.e. on ~~ad~~ backwardness, under representation, administrative efficiency

Now, 1st one has been done away with considering it to be against 1992 judgement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Supreme Court has also asked Central Government to look into creation of creamy layer for SC & STs.

☆ Need for reversation in promotion

- Favour:-

(i) Social and historical backwardness
(ii) Promotion only on basis of 360° audit.
(iii) Low representation at higher levels. (only 4 at Joint secretary level in 2017)

- Against:-

(i) Against meritocracy.
(ii) Already uplifted once during appointment
(iii) Most such reservations used by powerful in SCs and STs (not weaker)
(iv) Discrimination still remains.

Therefore, if the objective of removal of "backwarness" is to be fulfilled 1st societal change is necessary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

- Autonomous District Councils are established under ~~Section~~ Schedule 6 of Constitution for devolution of power to tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura.
- Even after such devolution these areas haven't seen much improvement due to underperformance of ADCs

* Reasons for underperformance :-

(i) Lack of financial resources (overdependence on states)
(ii) Lack of willingness of local leaders to impose taxes.
(iii) Misuse of funds.
(iv) Improper planning.
(v) Lack of adequate representation of minority tribal interests.
(vi) Lack of voice of ~~common tribals~~ to reach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How to improve?

(i) Proper utilisation of taxation, legislative and administrative powers devolved to them under Schedule 6.

(ii) Planning on lines of Gram Panchayat Development plans with people participation.

(iii) Upholding minority interests.

(iv) Creation of grievance redressal mechanisms.

(v) Finance Commission of states should allocate funds.

(vi) Funds under MPLAD and MLALAD scheme of that area may be used.

etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

- Official secrets act of 1904 and 1924 are a continuation of India's colonial legacy of keeping the governed unaware of the decisions of the governing.

"secrecy is a weapon created by ~~democr~~ ~~bracr~~ bureaucracy" – Max Muller

- But post independence is a democracy and people are sovereign who being masters are entitled to information which led to RTI Act, 2005

* So why is Official Secrets Act still around? Should RTI be given precedence?

– NO :-

(i) Prevent misuse of information especially one of sensitive nature.

(ii) Protect sovereignty, security, integrity of nation

(iii) Protect ~~priva~~ Right to privacy of individuals

(iv) Liberties can't be absolute and this is a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

kind of reasonable restriction

(v) To maintain friendly relations with other nations.

* Should RTI be given prescedence?

- YES:-

(i) People are sovereign ∴ entitled to information

(ii) Increase transparency → ↑ trust in government

(iii) Increase accountablity

(iv) Increase people's participation

(v) Makes choices parsimonious.

Thus, a balance needs to be maintained between divulgence of information and official secrets ~~but most of~~ and most of the information must be voluntarily disclosed by government so that when it does hide something, citizens are certain it is only ~~for~~ for their well being that the information is being kept.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

India Enterprise Architecture framework (IndEA) is a technological framework connecting all Government department to create a single inter dependent enterprise.

* It aims to provide ~~&~~ has :-
- maximum governance with minimum government via e-governance.
- single window approach.
- linkage to SDG goals
- Vision of one government.
- use of mobile channels.
- data sharing.

* Its full fledged implementation can help by :-
(i) Reducing duplication of efforts.
(ii) Increase productivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Better service quality
(iv) Better accessibility, affordability
(v) Reduced consumer confusion
(vi) Increase consumer satisfaction
(vii) Inculcate trust in citizens.
(viii) Improve impression of government services
(ix) Fullfil role of "parens partre"

Thus, IndEA is necessary to achieve ~~gove~~ our founding father's vision of welfare state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

- Civil servants have a mandatory "cooling off" period of 1 year ~~f~~ after retirement.
- There is provision of it being over-ridden via assent of Central Government.

* Many instances of its violations have been seen :-
(i) End period seen as ticket to political career.
(ii) Acceptance of corporate jobs immediately.
etc -

* For this reason debate on whether ~~the~~ Civil Services Conduct rules need updation have arisen.
* Should they be ? and what can be done?

A) YES :-
- Civil servants should be given ethical

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

training at regular intervals to remind them of why they took up this career in 1st place.

(*) Provision of exception can be done away with

OR

(*) Civil servants can act as consultants in government departments without pay during that 1 year.

(*) Retirement age can be increased

(ii) Their knowledge of sensitive government data can be misused for corporate gain

* NO :-

(i) Exception is used in rare circumstance

(ii) Civil servants themselves competent enough not to divulge sensitive information.

* What can be done?

* increase retirement pension to prevent attraction to corporate jobs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

POSHAN abhiyan launched by Government of India to reduce
- ~~rra~~ under weight births by 2%.
- stunting by 2%
- anemia by 3%
every year.

* Required because :-
(i) Low & rating on Global Hunger Index = 103/149
(ii) 1 in 5 children stunted
(iii) Highest burden of stunted, wasted children in world.
(iv) >50% women (15-49 years) anemic

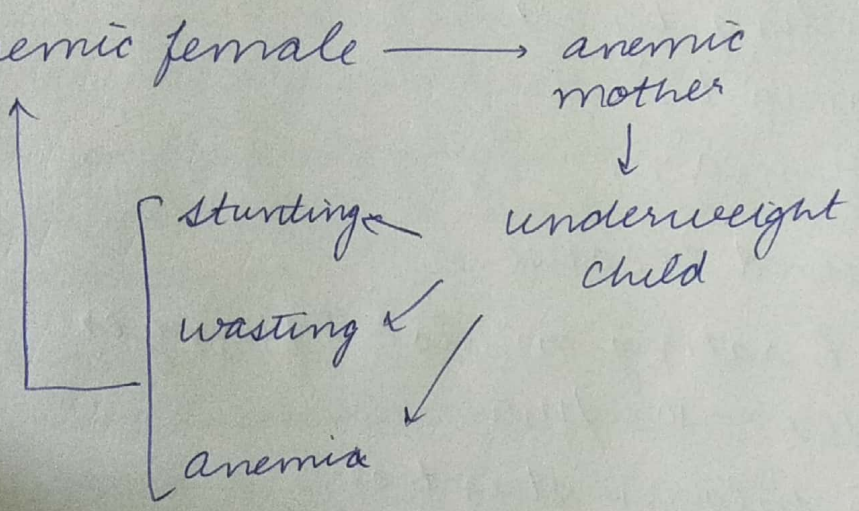
* Advantages over previous interventions :-
(i) Targetted approach.
(ii) Mission mode project.
(iii) Wants to establish nutrition as Jan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

andolan.

(iv) Utilisation of :-
- fortified food.
- Technology → ICDS app.

(v) Gets to root cause of issue and targets vicious cycle :-



Thus, very well planned initiative and must be implemented well. for it has already reduced stunting and malnutrition burden in past 3 years

Start write on the margin leaving margin according to your wishes

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 10

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और अपनाने हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Generic medicines are ones which are low cost alternatives (with similar Active Pharmaceutical Agent) of high cost ~~drug~~ brand name drugs

* Necessary in India because:-

(i) High out of pocket expenditure = >60%

(ii) Poverty rate very high
≈ 25% expenditure by poor on health services.

(iii) High cost pushes people into poverty

(iv) Lack of insurance coverage (even Ayushman Bharat covers only in patient care)

* Low Availability and adoption because:-

(i) Impression of low quality of drugs

(ii) Lack of awareness.

(iii) Evergreening of Intellectual property

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rights by large companies

(iv) Lack of accessibility

(v) Culture of doctors — not prescribing generic medicines

(vi) Chemists → keep them out of display for increasing profit.

✡ Government steps taken:-

(i) Health and Wellness centres:-
- will ~~sell~~ sell cheap drugs

(ii) Fight at international level for Compulsory licencing (WTO)

(iii) Health insurance via Ayushman bharat.

(iv) Guidelines to doctors to prescribe generic medicines.

Further, incentivising chemists to display such drugs and spreading awareness is necessary along with ~~make~~ spreading understanding about their quality (which is good.)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Multilateral rule-based trading system is facing problems like :-

(i) Increased protectionism worldwide

(ii) Increasing violation of WTO's core concepts of
- free and fair trade
- predictable trade trends.

(iii) Increased tarrification

(iv) Use of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures as non-tarrif barriers.

(v) E-commerce ~~ba~~ companies :- issue of taxation or not.

(vi) Trade facilitation agreement in services → not yet signed.

(vii) Trade war at global level especially between USA - China.

(viii) Developed v/s developing nations at WTO level.

(ix) Violation of GSP (Generalised System of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Preferences) against developing countries.

* ~~Ho~~ Solutions :-

(i) Strengthening WTO's penal mechanisms
(ii) Re-adoption of Core principles of WTO
(iii) Acceptance of differential situation in different countries.
e.g.
- Poverty alleviation as issue for public procurement and distribution
- Evergreening as issue
- allowing Compulsory licencing for human health issues.

(iv) IPR promotion for making research remunerative.

(v) Sanctions against nations starting the trade wars.
etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

- India - US relations have been improving in the last decade or so due to :-

(i) Common fear of growing Chinese influence
(ii) Afghan issue
(iii) Anti terror stance
(iv) Defence cooperation etc.

* But major impediments remain like :-

(i) Trade protectionism by USA :-
- withdrawal of GSP (Generalised System of Preference) by USA in view of increasing trade deficit with India.

(ii) WTO based issues on solar panel procurement etc.

(iii) Levy of increased import duties on ~~iron~~ steel and aluminium imported from India.

(iv) Issue of data localisation → seen as impediment to trade by e-commerce companies of USA.

(v) USA's withdrawal from JCPOA and sanctions on Iran may increase India's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

dependence on Shale gas of USA.

* ~~What~~ Possible Consequences of GSP withdrawal on India - US trade relations :-

(i) Reduced India-US trade deficit in USA's favour.

(ii) Decrease competitiveness of Indian goods in US market → ↓ exports → devalue rupee → ↑ Current account deficit → ↑ Fiscal deficit → ↓ Growth rate.

(iii) India - US tensions in WTO might worsen

(iv) Reduced Growth rate in India might reduce FDI investment in India.

(v) India will look for alternative export destinations. Thereby, increasing its export portfolio.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Democratic setup is about the welfare of citizens which can be achieved only through balance between independence and accountability.

e.g.

(i) Executive :-

- must be independent enough to make decisions for governance.
- Yet, must be able to justify them in legislature (accountable).

(ii) Legislature :-

- independent to pass laws.
- accountable to people through elections.

(iii) Judiciary :-

It too must have a sweet balance between independence and accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Indian Judiciary is independent in lieu of Constitutional separation of powers doctrine.

Independence can be proved by:-

(i) Salaries, allowances of judges charged on Consolidated fund of India.

(ii) Removal of judges a long and cumbersome procedure

(iii) Even appointment of new judges via collegium system recommendation.

(iv) Art 142 → Supreme court can define own jurisdiction

(v) Conduct of judges cannot be discussed in legislature (except impeachment proceedings)

(vi) Provision of contempt of court.

* But this independence must be balanced by accountability:-

(i) Press allowed to give true account of proceedings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

(ii) Impeachment possible if misuse of power by judges.

(iii) PIL (Public interest litigations) can ask for review.

Yet, not much is accountable in case of judiciary
e.g.

(i) Outside ambit of RTI (Delhi HC issue)

(ii) 101st Constitutional Amendment struck down.

(iii) Internal complaints committee has no power over senior judges. apparently (botched up ~~a~~ and improper proceeding in recent issue of sexual harrasment)

(iv) Contempt proceedings used extensiv-ely if judicial pronouncements are bad mouthed.

Thus, need is for the Supreme Court (seen as a beacon of justice) to itself allow for transparency in its proceeding e.g. appointment of judges, RTI etc to re-establish faith in its purity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. (250 words) 15

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Governmental departments' ~~have~~ current structure has various strengths like :-

(i) Internal accountability. The superior of superior of superior, all keeping an eye on the subordinate.

(ii) Separate departments for separate functions allow for specialisation etc.

But certain weaknesses exist as well such as :-

(i) Lack of coordination between different departments leading to
- overlap of functions
- reduced efficiency

(ii) Lack of set accountability for public acts (external accountability)

(iii) Lack of transparency in functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Lack of participation by citizens.

(v) Lack of grievance redressal mechanisms and if present, lack of timely resolution.

(vi) Lack of citizen charters release by departments.

(vii) Corruption and incompetency are kept under wraps making the institution hollow from within.

(viii) Callous, careless attitude of the public servants.

(ix) ~~Lack of pr~~ Monopolisation of social service provision. Thus, preventing alternative for citizens.

(x) Lack of proper arrangement or filing system of documentation Thus making decisions :-
- slow
- cumbersome
- difficult.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* What can be done :-

(i) ~~Create~~ Digitisation of records

(ii) Utilisation of technology for :-
- inter governmental (G-G)
- Government to Business
- Government to Citizen transactions.

(iii) Allow for social audit, grievance redressal mechanisms and resolutions

(iv) Setting set accountability on department and personnel for different decisions.

(v) Promotion based on merit and outcomes.

(vi) Coordination and collaboration mechanisms.

(vii) Voluntary disclosure of functioning methods.

Thus, the government must work to better its image and build trust within citizens for truly achieving Good Governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? (250 words) 15

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

- Rajya sabha is a permanent house of Indian parliament with 1/3rd members retiring every 2 years.
- It has provision of 12 nominated members (experts) from areas of art, literature, science, social service.
- It functions as a upper house and as a representative of states.

* There has been rising criticism regarding its composition and functioning as:-

(i) Slows down / obstructs passage of important bills.

(ii) Less / no power with respect to money bills and Financial bills type I

(iii) Lower power in case of joint sitting

(iv) ~~Emergency~~ National emergency revokation → no power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

etc.
So, it has been considered to be a useless secondary house ~~which~~ of Parliament.
But this is not the case because:-

(i) Prevents hasty, emotional decisions by the Lok Sabha.

(ii) Provides prespective of experts.

(iii) Equal power in case of Constitutional amendment bills and ordinary bills.

(iv) Creates accountability for Executive and prevents illogical / ill thought out bills from passage.

(v) Provides option for experts to come out with own bills (private member bills) and bring issues to light.

(vi) Protector of federalism :-

- Art. 249 → only Rajya Sabha can provide power to Parliament for legislation in state list.
- Art. 312 → All India Services can only be allowed via it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(vii) ~~Acts as~~

- National emergency, ~~Presidential~~ (Art 352)
State emergency, (Art 356)
Financial emergency (Art 360)
cannot be started without its sanction.

Thus, although it has lesser power in certain areas than Lok Sabha (which is justified as Lok Sabha is a directly elected house), yet it has certain crucial functions which keep it from being deemed useless.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Recently, electoral bond scheme was forwarded by the central government to deal with the lack of transparency in electoral funding.

Issues with electoral funding :-

(i) Extravagant use of money power for "buying votes"

(ii) Use of black money for funding

(iii) "Star Campaigners" expenditure kept out of party funding to be declared.

(iv) Fancy accounting to hoodwink taxation officials.

(v) Issue of RTI (Right to information act) application on Political parties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The recent reform 'electoral bonds' could very well further worsen the situation because:-

(i) No cap of corporates on how much they can fund.

(ii) Lack of disclosure as to which party the funds went to.

(iii) No cap on how many bonds a particular party can receive.

Thus, further reforms are required such as:-

(i) Continuation of small denomination electoral bonds but with caps on corporates and party (how much they can receive)

(ii) OR
The electoral bonds could be pooped into single resource and equal funds transferred to all parties
i.e.
State funding of elections

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

State funding of elections :-

A) Advantages :-

(i) Equal funds with all parties

(ii) Reduced spending on populist goodies. ∴ reduce inflation

(iii) Can cap the amount spent on elections. Excess funding received may be utilised for public services.

(B) Disadvantages :-

(i) Lower money spent during elections → less liquidity in market.
↓
lower growth rate ← less demand

(ii) Black money may yet play a role through illicit channels.

Thus, unless state funding is accompanied by stringent monitoring of expenditure of parties, it'll have no large impact in increasing transparency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

- Local governance became a reality in India after 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 which provided constitutional recognition to Urban local bodies like Municipal corporations, Notified area committees, municipalities, cantonment boards etc.

- These local bodies are crucial in reforming governance of cities because :-

(i) Closely linked to local issues ∴ well aware of them.

(ii) Possibility of community participation at huge level.

(iii) Empowerment and feeling of participative governance. Feeling of being heard.

(iv) Possibility of Social audit at higher scale.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) Accountability to community higher.

Yet, urban local bodies have been unable to do much ~~since~~ in the past 3 decades because :-

(i) Lack of financial resources
- States do not devolve many funds to urban local bodies (ULBs)
- Unwillingness ~~of~~ leadership of ULBs to levy duties

(ii) Lack of administrative, executive power :-
- State leadership unwilling to devolve power
- Lack of experience to handle such functions.

(iii) No power in case of legislative matters.

(iv) Lack of planning, comprehensive plans for area development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* What can be done?

(i) State finance commissions can recommend allocations to ULBs

(ii) Outcome based future financing.

(iii) Competition among cities can be set up by ranking at state levels.

(iv) District level monitoring ~~of~~ & evaluation plans of ULBs

(v) Funds from MPLAD scheme could be utilised.

(vi) ULBs ~~need to be assured~~ must not cringe away from levy of duties for services
e.g. in waste management / collection function.

Thus, ULBs have a lot of potential which needs to be actualised by providing greater financial, legal and executive functions along with ~~acc~~ set accountability for them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

SHGs (Self Help Groups) ~~to~~ are a method of self employment which help inculcate a sense of self reliance, confidence, independence and courage among the members. These have been instrumental in poverty alleviation in India via :-

(i) Linking credit availability :-
- better collateral
- better sense of payment of interest (reduce chances of default)
- larger credit can be obtained.

(ii) Collaboration and utilisation of differential talents of individuals

(iii) Creation of employment for oneself
e.g.
"Lijjat Papad" = local women have been selling homemade papads and pickles

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Women empowerment → by providing economic independence.

(v) Farmer welfare → farmer based SHGs have been instrumental in providing
- forward linkages ∴ increased income
- provision of organic products for consumers.
- promotion of zero budget, organic farming.

etc.

But, SHGs have faced various challenges in credit linkages such as :-

(i) SHGs which are unable to provide collateral (especially landless and women) unable to obtain credit.

(ii) Lower credit availability of deemed 'unprofitable' ventures.

(iii) Priority sector lending focussed more on MSMEs etc.

(iv) Liquidity crunch of banks in recent times due to NPAs.

(v) Banks unwilling to take risks to prevent further NPAs etc.

* What can be done?

(i) Mudra Banks on the lines of Grameen banks of Bangladesh can be strengthened.

(ii) Land reforms → taken up with seriousness → provide land as collateral etc.

(iii) Universal Basic income (at least partial) could be ~~thoro~~ considered.

(iv) One time investment schemes for budding SHGs can be provided without collateral.

(v) Private sector involvement in form of Angel investor etc.

(vi) Civil society organisations could promote their cause.

SHGs like MSMEs are independent, self governing, self profiting ventures which must be promoted in face of rising population (>131 Cr in 2019) and unemployment (8.1%).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently government has taken various steps to address challenges of Indian higher education such as:-

(i) RISE (Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education)
- under financing from HEFA of 10,000 Crore.

(ii) Institutions of Eminence scheme
- to increase autonomy of 10 private and 10 public institutions

(iii) GIAN and VAJRA schemes
- to attract foreign faculty to teach in Indian universities

(iv) UGC's outcome based curriculum framework.

(v) AWSAR scheme

(v) DIKSHA, 32 DTH channels, ~~Shala~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Digi Locker scheme etc.

Yet, higher education faces many problems even now :-

(i) Lack of proper amount of financing.
- Till now = 3% of GDP
- Kothari Commission recommended = 6%.

(ii) Lack of proper accredition environment causing balatant spread of "Fake Colleges"

(iii) Lower employability of graduates.

(iv) Mechanistic pedagogy :-
- lack of curriculum flexiblity
- lack of options for students. Thus, churning out similarly taught and having same knowledge graduates.

(v) Lack of focus on Research and development :-
- in colleges for students.
- by teaching faculty themselves.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* What can be done :-

(i) Adoption of Draft education policy's recommendations especially for

* teacher training
(- no extra curricular activities during teaching hours,
- Continuous professional development training etc)

* National accredition framework.

* Technology based education
e.g. National Education data repository

(ii) Linking Academia - Industry to increase employability.

(iii) Increase autonomy for curriculum setting to enhance innovation.

(iv) Outcome based promotion and tenure for teachers.

(v) Inculcate sense of scientific inquisitiveness from childhood with promotion of remunerative research based jobs.

etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has been able to built 26 lakh homes for poor and has sanctioned 81 lakh others which are yet to be built.

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was started to provide one of the most basic human needs :- Housing over the head of its weaker sections.

* Achievements :-

(i) 26 lakh homes built

(ii) Shifted people out of slums

(iii) Drinking water (safe) and sanitation provided in these homes.

(iv) Thus, reduced loss of human resource (by diseases)

(v) Employment generation by linking PMAY with MGNREGA.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Challenges faced :-

(i) Lack of availability of Land

(ii) People sometimes sell the built house and move back to slums.

(iii) Slow progress :- with demand rising faster than availability.

(iv) Lack of financing

(v) Very low participation by private sector and civil society.

* How can these be countered and implementation fast tracked?

(i) Utilisation of funds in MPLAD scheme for set villages.

(ii) People's participation → make it a Jan Andolan.

(iii) Punitive measures ~~a~~ could be set against those who sell off.

(iv) Labour/employment provided to the beneficiaries for building own house.

(v) Civil Society organisations could keep

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a review over the post establishment stage.

(vi) Increased participation of private sector through CSR.

(vii) Utilisation of ISRO maps to find non-agricultural areas to establish residential colonies along with employment opportunities in the area.
e.g. SEZ (special economic zones) ~~to~~ surrounded by residential colonies.

Thus, PMAY is a very crucial step to achieve 100% housing by 2022 and must continue with gusto to achieve SDG target 1, 6, 11, 12 along with upliftment of the weak.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditionally, Indian Ocean (Thus named after India) had major influence of India over it. But in recent times things have started to change such as :-

- Increasing influence of China through its string of pearls.
- Piracy related issues.
- Terrorism.
- Free and fair trade related issues etc.

which have increased its strategic value even further.

- Similarly, Indian Ocean's Island nations hold immense strategic value in ~~shaping~~ :-

(i) Shaping geopolitical contours of region as seen by :-

- As Influence of China increases over ~~3~~ island nations, India's security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

interests come under pressure

ISSUES IN INDIAN OCEAN AND ISLAND NATIONS

- With growth of String of Pearls of China including →
  - Hambantota Port
  - Djibouti base
  - Gwadhar Port

India's influence over the region is decreasing and its strategic interests are under pressure.

(ii) Maritime security:-

- India has a long coastline of 17,500km making it vulnerable to security threats especially in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the wake of 2008 Mumbai attacks

- Piracy threats are common in areas near Somalia etc which pose threat to free and fair trade in the ocean.
- Threat from incursion by other nations. With existence of long range missiles and lack of trust among neighbouring countries, this may be used as another war frontier against India.

* To tackle this India:-

(i) Countering with own ports → Chabahar, Duqm, Sungi etc

(ii) Development of Maritime sensors along coastline

(iii) Coordination centre for Intelligence at Gurugram.

(iv) Deployment of 3 types of forces (Navy, Coast guard and police) with different objectives at different levels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Development assistance refers to financial as well as skill based assistance provided by one nation to another to aid in its development.

India has been a huge receiver as well as giver of Development assistance since independence (earlier → receiver; now more to other nations). Thus, it forms a key instrument of India's foreign policy.

* Recent expansion seen as :-

(i) Asia - Africa growth corridor by India and Japan → technological help and skilling by India.
- Work of Kudumbshree NGO in Eritria etc.

(ii) South Asia :-

- Bhutan → Tala Dam, Chukchi Dam etc.
- Sri Lanka → Talks of developing East Colombo Port, Trincomalee port.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Nepal
- Maldives → · Male port
- Afghanistan → · Zaranj - Delaram Highway
  · Parliamentary building
  · Herat Dam
  · skilling of army etc.

(iii) Iran → Chabahar Port etc.

Therefore, there has been expansion in both scope :-
- Port development
- Dams (economic investment)
- poverty alleviation
- skill development.
- technological support etc.

by Government and even civil society (NGOs) and

reach :-
- ~~S.A~~ South Asia
- Middle East
- Even African Nations etc.

This expansion has been necessary for :-

(i) developing friendly diplomatic relations

(ii) Act as soft power

(iii) Increasing India's standing in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

global circles.

(iv) Strategic use :- Prevent China's inroads and counter its influence of "Checkbook Diplomacy"

~~It is truly no wonder that the~~ Thus, developmental assistance provided by India has become a very crucial part of India's diplomatic endeavors.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1440)

Name of Candidate	GURLEEN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	292784
Center		Date	31/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Among various modes, trade played an important role in the spread of Indian culture abroad in the ancient period. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

विविध साधनों के साथ-साथ, व्यापार ने भी प्राचीन काल में विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Trade with India (the golden bird) was a major source of spread of Indian culture abroad in ancient period as evident from

1) Evidences of Indus valley pots, seals and trade in ~~peaks~~ peacocks, ivory beads etc with Mesopotamia

2) Arabs in medieval times became middlemen between India and Europe.
- called Mathematics "Hindusat" and spread it.

3) the stories of wealth and prosperity of India must have been the reason for likes of Mohammad Gohri and Ghaznavi coming to India.

4) Trade with Mauryan empire saw spread of Buddhism to China, Myanmar, Sri Lanka etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) As Chola empire had trade with South East Asia saw the spread of South Indian culture.

6) Even Angkorvat Temple of Cambodia is a major example.

7) Indian calicos, fashions became popular among Europeans which was the major cause of their ~~desire to find a~~ monetary drain to India.

Even today, trade of Bollywood movies is a major tool of spread of Indian culture abroad.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a far-sighted realistic leader with great diplomatic and military skills. Discuss in the context of his contribution to national freedom struggle. **(150 words) 10**

नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस उत्कृष्ट राजनयिक और सैन्य कौशल रखने वाले एक दूरदर्शी यथार्थवादी नेता थे। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उनके योगदान के संदर्भ में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Subhash Chandra Bose was a far sighted ~~and realistic~~ leader as he saw that the British were not going to leave India easily and realistic because he was ready to follow any ~~methodol~~ methodology (non violence, aggression, teaming up with Germany etc) to rid India of the colonial rule. (Unlike Gandhiji who wished to stick to the core principles of Satyagraha & non violence which as seen to be too idealistic by Bose).

He was a great diplomat with military skills as evidenced by the fact that :-

(i) he was able to take charge of Indian National army, organise them ~~and pe~~ to attack the British

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in India.

(ii) He roused the nationalist passions among his charge by slogans of:-
"Give me blood or give me freedom"
"Delhi Chalo" etc.

(iii) He was able to work with Japanese government and even establish control over Andaman and Nicobar for a time.

(iv) He was diplomatic enough to gain approval of his Provisional government from several nations

Thus, he was truly a beacon of hope for the nationalists looking for an alternative to the Gandhian methods of struggle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the factors responsible for the decline of Mughal empire in India. How did it help in the expansion and consolidation of British power? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसने ब्रिटिश शक्ति के विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की?

Mughal empire declined in India because of:-

(i) Weak successors.

(ii) Attacks by foreigners like Nadir Shah etc. which crippled the already weak empire.

(iii) Freedom bids by provincial governors and zamindars.

(iv) Lack of efficient administration at decentralised level.

(v) Emergence of other powers in the region e.g. Rajputs, Marathas etc.

These things left India divided into multiple weak states with no strong, efficient administration or army who could effectively repel the British bid of conquest.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This was aggravated by the fact that :-

- the resultant smaller states were suspicious of one another.
- at conflict
- no ambitious leader present who could consolidate them under one banner.

Thus, one after another → Bengal, Maratha, Mysore, Punjab etc.

kingdoms fell to the might of British which ~~only~~ a great emperor like Akbar might have been able to avoid.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

4. Though the conditions in France were vastly different from those in America, many of the driving factors behind the two revolutions were similar. Discuss in the context of French revolution. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि फ्रांस में परिस्थितियां अमेरिका की परिस्थितियों से बहुत भिन्न थीं, तथापि इन दो क्रांतियों के पीछे कई प्रेरक कारक समान थे। फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

French and American revolutions were powered by the engines of despotic rule, be it from a local ruler or in form of colonial power. The various factors which led to both these revolutions are :-

1) Economic factors :-

- Louis the ~~XVI~~ XIII th had made the conditions of financial bankrupcy by 7 year war worse by sending military help to Americans in 1781.
- His successors could not bring things in control, rather demanded increased taxes from already impoverished masses.

(America too was demanded taxes in form of Stamp duty, Sugar duty by Britain)

2) Political factors :-

- excessive inequalities and inefficient rule.

3) Role of Intellectuals :-

- Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesqui spread

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

awareness about the abjismal conditions of masses and roused passions
(like Henry Patrick, Benjamin Franklin in American revolution)

4) Social factors :-
- inequalities between Aristocracy and common people.
- demand of 'one man, one vote' in Estate General
(Like American slogan "No taxation without representation")

Thus, both revolutions were a result of rise of opressed against opressors who were trying to extort the value of their own mistakes from the hard working common man.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine.

(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization is about bringing together of the various cultures of world with respect to polity, economy, society etc. Thus, shaping the World into one cohesive community.

Its effect on Indian education system :-

* POSITIVE :-

(i) Increased focus on scientific temper, rational, inquisitive approach to education

(ii) Reduced focus on religious, superstition based education

(iii) More focus on understanding, research and development.

(iv) Higher focus on education itself i.e. education as a fundamental right of all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) Options opened up for education at international institutions.

☆ Negative :-

(i) Increased competition has made children rats in a rat race

(ii) More focus on destination, than journey.

(iii) Bag burden increasing

(iv) Increasing stress and psychological disorders.
(one of the causes of Juvenile delinquency)

(v) Reduced focus on quality over quantity of education (rote learning)

Thus, India must keep the good and work on making education what it is meant to be i.e developer of personality

"Education is what is left after we forget what we learnt at school"
- Einstein

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Urban area hasn't been properly defined. There are various definition

(i) ~~Cons~~ Census based definition :-

- >5000 people
- >400/km² density
- >75% males = non agricultural occupation.

(ii) Statuatory :- having municipality, municipal corporation etc.

⋮

Thus there is no set comprehensive definition which encourages haphazard development in India including :-

(i) Rising urban agglomeration

(ii) Development of slums.

(iii) Encroachment of vulnerable, hazard prone areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Overcrowding
(v) Increased competition for resources
(vi) Lack of safe water, sanitation
(vii) Lack of waste management
(viii) Increasing urban crime.

Thus, first policy makers need to define an urban area along with planning of consolidation of nearby areas for future urbanis-ation so that the current (31.16%) urban population and the future can benefit from its development without losing their dignity and fullness of life.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism refers to the feeling of oneness created in people belonging to a particular area due to commonalities of language, ~~ethn~~ culture, religion, ethnicity etc.

This ideology is ~~that~~ of "son of soil" concept.

It is not unhealthy ~~be~~ in less aggressive state because:-

(i) Provides sense of identity

(ii) Promotes development of culture

(iii) Safeguards regional language etc.

Yet, when it adopts a more militant or secessionist stance, it becomes unhealthy for:-

(i) growth of region. Leads to under-development.

(ii) Increased fundamentalist attitude

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Increased protectionism
(iv) Conflict between various groups.
(v) Insurgent behaviour
etc.

For example competition on the basis of development or trade in an area and the feeling of pride for achievement (Competitive federalism) is great but the demand for separate nation etc is unhealthy.

Thus, the core issues (fear of loss of identity) needs to be dealt with before regionalism anywhere turns into a sore.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Mention the conditions responsible for occurrence of Temperature Inversion in atmosphere. Elaborating on its various types, highlight its effects on the biosphere. (150 words) 10

वायुमंडल में तापमान व्युत्क्रमण की घटना हेतु उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, इसके द्वारा जैवमंडल पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Temperature inversion refers to the conditions where on increase in altitude there is no corresponding decrease in temperature (as expected due to Environment Lapse rate), rather there is a corresponding rise in temperature.

Various conditions where this happens are :-

(i) Mixing of Warm and cold fronts in temperate regions and if Cold front is dominant, it lifts the warm above it causing inversion.
Such areas are characterised by :-
- ~~calm, clear skies~~ cloud formation
- ~~anti~~ cyclonic conditions
- provides rainfall to area.

(ii) Closed off Urban areas during winter :-
- at night air near surface cools

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

down while air mass at higher altitude ~~to~~ warms with insolation.

- creates conditions conducive for
  - fog
  - smog etc
- reduces visibility
- reduces productivity of crops, can cause frost.

3) At junction of troposphere & stratosphere (tropopause)

- creates a virtual lid on the atmospheric disturbances in troposphere.

Thus, temperature inversion has varying effects on biosphere. The ~~naturally occu~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Assess the feasibility of introducing two time zones in India in the wake of recent proposal made by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). **(150 words) 10**

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (CSIR) के हालिया प्रस्ताव के आलोक में भारत में दो टाइम ज़ोन लागू करने की व्यवहार्यता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently a proposal made by CSIR talked about introducing 2 time zones in India because of the 29° East-West extent of India spanning nearly 2 hours on the basis of global time meridians.

* Is it feasible ? :-

(A) Yes :- because

(i) Not the first time. Pre independence we had 2 time Zones (Kolkata & Bombay)

(ii) The 2nd time zone shall be applicable for North East Region only where they are losing precious sunlight hours.

(iii) Railways and Roads passing through short stretch of Siliguri Corridor can have checkpoints to allow time change.

(iv) Increase productivity, reduce energy/

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

power wastage and increase leisure time.

B) NO :-

(i) Create confusion because of time changes for Railways etc.

(ii) ~~Lack of~~ Reduced productivity for Government offices (because North East ones shall be overlapping with mainland for 2 hours less)

(iii) May create increased alienation of North East from Indian commerce and cause higher tensions and insurgency.

Thus, careful consideration of pros and cons is necessary before taking any rash decision and till then the "Bagan" time that tea planters already have can be used unofficially.

I mean after all it is just 29° difference. Look at China, it has 60° difference, yet ~~it~~ it functions on one ~~time~~ standard time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discussing the reasons behind disappearance of springs, examine how springshed management can help revive springs, especially in the Himalayan region. **(150 words) 10**

झरनों के विलुप्त होने के पीछे निहित कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार स्प्रिंगशेड प्रबंधन झरनों, विशेषकर हिमालयी क्षेत्र में झरनों को पुनर्जीवित करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Springs in Himalyan region have been vanishing very fast in recent years due to various reasons:-

(i) disappearance of glacial sources due to melting (∵ of global warming)

(ii) Blasting of rocks to make roads has blocked many sources.

(iii) Shifting trend of agriculture has been pushing down groundwater level.

(iv) The ones which are left are subject to pollution of all kinds.

So, springs need to be conserved and one of the methods to do so is springshed management.
It is a multidimentional concept involving conservation of source, ecology, environments etc of the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

spring and its source.
It involves steps for :-
(i) Conserving source & landscape management.
(ii) Reducing water intensive cultivation to replenish aquifers.
(iii) Conserving the spring areas and finding alternative routes for development.
etc.
Springs are an important source of freshwater (enriched with minerals) & especially for local wildlife and ~~which~~ thus forms an important factor for sustaining natural ecosystems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. India has a long civilizational history. In this context, highlight the significant contributions from ancient India in science, mathematics and medicine. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का सभ्यता संबंधी एक लंबा इतिहास रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, विज्ञान, गणित और चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में प्राचीन भारत के महत्वपूर्ण योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

- India has been an incubator for great ideas and innovators since ancient times which is evident by the fact that even before the west was out of caves India had a flourishing, urbanised, scientific society in form of Indus valley civilisation.

* Contributions of India :-

1) Mathematics :-

- Sulvasutra → talks about maths, algebra
- Apastambha → talked about acute, obtuse angles.
- Aryabhatta → · gave value of π
  · gave area of triangle.
  · discovered algebra.
- Brahmagupta → discoverd '0' (& +ve & -ve integers)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Bhaskaracharya gave :- Lilavati, Beej Ganita, Goladhyaya, Grahaganita etc.

2) Science :-

- Astronomy :-
  - Aryabhatta → gave concept of "Khugol shastra" - told that Earth was round & rotated on own axis - scientific approach to lunar & solar eclipses.
  - Swai Jai Singh established 5 Observatories
- Chemistry :-
  - Iron pillar near Qutub minar is rust free since ages.
  - Perfume making discovered by Noor Jahan's mother (Ain-i-Akbari)
  - Sukranama → talks about method of gun powder preparation

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Medicine :-

- Arthshastra → talks about magic rituals to treat ~~hum~~ human ailments.
- Charak → father of Ayurveda
- Dhanvantri → great physician in Ayurveda.
- Sushruta → father of surgery.
- Yoga developed in India

etc.

Thus, clearly India was way ~~beyond~~ ahead of its time in ancient times. We just need to emulate that success and again become the leaders in world of science. (Like ISRO is on its way)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Over the years, the nationalist movement successfully created an ideology and culture of democracy and civil liberties that became a source of its strength. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

समय के साथ, राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने लोकतंत्र और नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं की विचारधारा और संस्कृति का सफलतापूर्वक सृजन किया जो इसकी शक्ति का स्रोत बनीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nationalist movement ~~s~~ created awareness and empowerment among people and inculcated in them a culture of democracy & civil liberties through steps like :-

(i) Swadeshi and boycott movements:
- created self respect
- self reliance
- sense of dignity

(ii) Newspapers, journals etc.
- talked about / spread awareness about ideals of liberty, equality, justice as seen in western nations.

(iii) During civil disobedience ~~mo~~ & Quit India movements :-
- self governments sustained by leaders at various places like Satara, Ballia etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Indian National Congress passed Fundamental Rights Resolution.

(v) Their demands led to :-
- financial & political decentralisation of power in form of
  - Panchayati Raj Institutions
    &
  - Provincial Governments etc under popular control (1935 act)

- These ideologies became a source of strength for freedom struggle as :-

(i) people realised they were not inferior and thus not obligated to subjugation.

(ii) Understood about basic human rights such as :-
- no discrimination
- power to choose own representative
- freedom etc.

(iii) Inculcated a desire of justice among masses who came out in droves to support the ~~popp~~ popular struggle

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Critically discuss the contribution of the Indian capitalist class in the freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में भारतीय पूँजीपति वर्ग के योगदान पर समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Indian Capitalist class contributed to Indian freedom struggle by providing monetary support to Indian National Congress~~

Indian Capitalist class's contribution to Indian freedom struggle was 2 sided :-

I) Positive :-

- provided monetary support to Indian National Congress.
- Invested in growth of Indian industries thereby empowering Indians.
- Support to freedom fighter leaders against unpopular bills like Public safety Bill etc at legislative level.
- Asking for industry protectionism around 1924 to prevent economic drain etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Negative :-

(i) ~~La~~ Balatant opposition of freedom struggle and popular movements by some capitalists.

(ii) Non participation in popular mass struggle.

(iii) Exploitation of Indian workers.

(iv) Support to British Capitalist policies etc.

Thus, Capitalists contributed but a little to the freedom struggle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Equitable distribution of land plays an important role in bringing about socio-economic transformation. In this regard, analyse the progress of land reforms measures taken in India since independence. **(250 words) 15**

भूमि का न्यायसंगत वितरण सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूपांतरण लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संबंध में, स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत में किए गए भूमि सुधार उपायों की प्रगति का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Land ~~reform~~ reforms are necessary for socio-economic transformation especially in view of huge inequalities in terms of land holdings in India.

- ~~At~~ Post independence only ~~8~~ ≈ 25% household held land and ~~85%~~. 75% were share croppers working as tenants.

Thus, land reforms were felt necessary which caused Government to bring about :-

(i) Abolition of Zamindari, intermediaries.

(ii) Land ceiling rules and Restribution of excess land.

(iii) Tenancy laws.

(iv) 2008 → National ~~Com~~ Council for Land reforms was set up.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

etc.

Yet, only 1.2% land has been redistributed and that too mostly non aerable land.

* Why so low :-

(i) Lack of political will

(ii) Lack of desire of land owners to part ∴ used. money power
. benami transfers.

(iii) Huge land owners — themselves having political power.

* What is needed ? :-

(i) Increase power of National Council of Land Reforms (e.g. Land = State subject ; Could make it Concurrent)

(ii) LARR, 2013 (Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation Act) proper imple-mentation.

(iii) Benami properties Act, 2016

(iv) Creation of popular pressure to incite political will

etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is soon to become the most populous country in the world with projections of it crossing China by 2040s. (Current population ≈ 121 Crore)

* Factors influencing population growth in India :-

1) SOCIAL FACTORS :-

(i) Universal marriage system in India :-

- everyone is married off ~~at~~ (love or arranged)

(ii) Marriage at younger age :-

- more chances of conception.

~~(iii)~~

2) ECONOMIC factors :-

(i) Concept of "more hands, more money"

(ii) Poor people have higher fertility rate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Educational factors :-

- Less educated → (especially women), more children.
- Less awareness about contraceptive measures (about their safety)

4) Religious factors :-

- Contraception and abortion considered against religious values.

etc.

5) High IMR → fear of loss of children.

* Steps by Government :-

(i) India was 1st country to come out with Family Planning Program as early as 1952.

(ii) Other steps over the years :-

- Clinic oriented approach
- Targetted approach (1970s era)
- Awareness generation programs.
  e.g. Hum 2 hamare 2.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) National Population Policy, 2002 with
Short → by 2010
Medium → by 2045
Long term Goals → by 2075
with goal of achieving replacement Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 by medium term. (achieved by most states).

* Thus, population reduction ~~mean~~ only possible via voluntary people's participation in conjugation with reduced fear of child mortality & financial security.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the family structures in India have been shifting from Joint families (3 generations under same roof, eating from 1 kitchen, common property etc) to Nuclear (2 generations) or Extended families

* Reasons :-

(i) Globalisation :-
- intermixing of Western culture with Indian.
- Increased focus on individual than on family values.

(ii) Better communication, transportation allowing better connectivity even farther away.

(iii) Economic factors :-
- better job opportunies farther away forces migration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Geographical factors :-
Migration due to natural disasters or "climate refugees" tend to travel as nuclear families (∵ of loss of human life)

(v) Educational factors :-
- study and settle farther away.

(vi) Social factors :-
- changing societal dynamics e.g.
- increased trend of love marriages, working women etc.

* Reforms needed :-

(i) Revival of traditional values of
- ~~ed~~ elderly love → They raised us, now it's our turn to help.
- not regarding elderly as burden.

(ii) Better social security measures for elderly
e.g.
Indra Gandhi Pension scheme for Old Age person

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

∴ allowing them to contribute in family and live with dignity.
∴ Children will not regard them as a burden.

(iii) Better old age healthcare programs etc.

(iv) With demographic divident moving towards increasing elderly population, making available new job opportunities for utilising their experience + increasing retirement age.

(v) Education + employment → if available in quality everywhere, no need to leave.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Differentiate between eustatic and isostatic type of sea-level changes. Also, discuss the resultant landforms which are likely to be formed as a result of sea-level fluctuations. **(250 words) 15**

मुस्थितिक और समस्थितिक प्रकार के सागर तल परिवर्तनों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, सागर-तल के उतार-चढ़ाव के परिणामस्वरूप निर्मित होने वाली संभावित परिणामी भू-आकृतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

- Sea Level changes are of 2 types :-

1) Eustatic :- due to
- ~~no~~ change of volume of water
OR
- change of holding capacity of oceanic basins.

2) Isostatic :- due to
- emergence or submergence of coast in an area.

∴
Eustatic = global
Isostatic = local phenomenon.

- Sea level changes can result in changes of coastal landscape :-

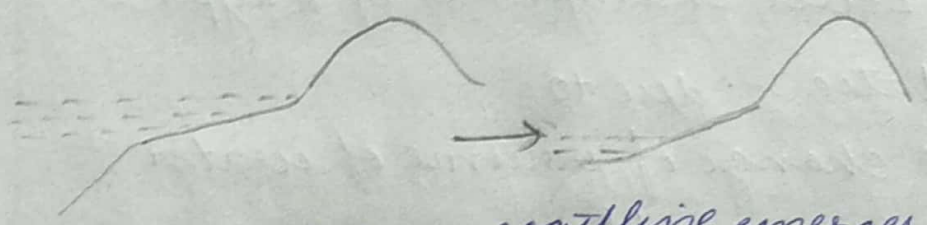
(i) Eustatic changes :-
- increase sea level can lead to
- submergence of low lying coastlands, wetlands etc.
- submergence of island chains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Isostatic changes :-

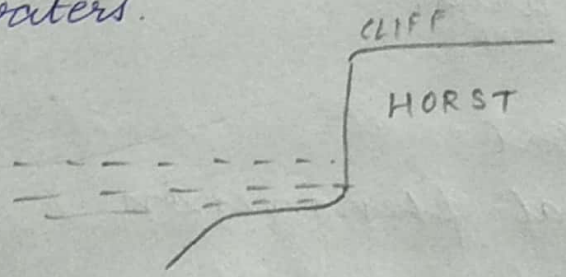
a) Emergent coastline :-

- Lowlying ~~a~~ emergent coastline :-



∴ ~~sh~~ gently sloping coastline emerges.

~~b)~~ - Upland emergent
- due to faulting
- cliff along with very deep offcoast waters.



b) Submergent coastline :-

- Ria Coast → Mountains perpendicular to coastline submerge.

- Dalmatian coast → Mountains parallel to coastline submerge

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Fiord Coast :- Submergence of terminal morraine
- Estuarine coast.

• India's
- Western Coast (Malabar) = Submergent
- Eastern Coast (Coromandal) = Emergent

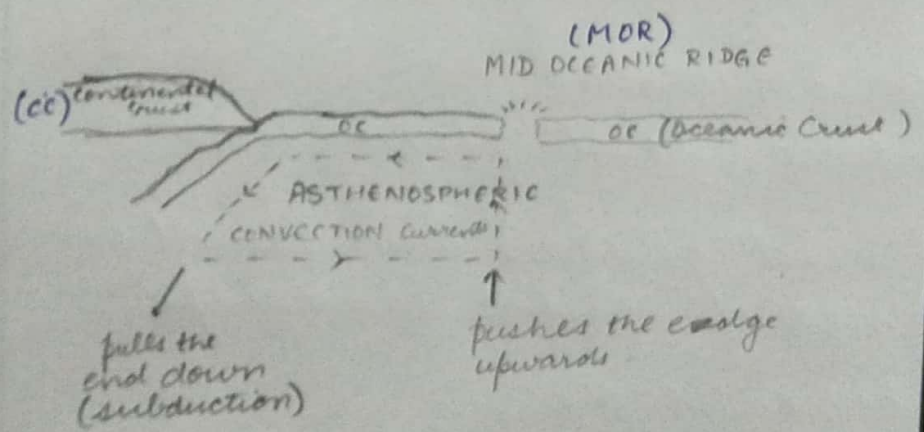
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the forces that drive the movement of lithospheric plates? In this context, identify the different types of plate boundaries based on their nature of interaction with suitable examples of the characteristic features formed along them. **(250 words) 15**

स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटों को संचलित करने वाले बल कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, उनके किनारे निर्मित अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं के उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ उनकी अंतरक्रिया की प्रकृति पर आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार की प्लेट सीमाओं की पहचान कीजिए।

Earth's crust is seen to be divided into various lithospheric plates lying over a semi-solid, plastic substance called Asthenosphere (capable of moving albeit very slowly) over which they move over time causing changes in Earth's surface.

* Cause of movement :-



(i) ~~Limits~~ Limits of the Asthenospheric convection currents :-

- upward limb → pushes the part of ocean crust at

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mid oceanic ridge up thereby allowing the other end to be pushed down under continental crust
by - the weight of the edge itself
- downward limb of current.

(ii) Oceanic crust is itself denser and thus heavier than continental crust. Thus, sinks.

- These factors are considered responsible for subduction

(iii) Transverse limb of Asthenospheric current and the eruptions at MOR pushes the OC apart and into the CC.

* Types of plate boundaries:-

(1) Convergent
(2) Divergent
(3) Transverse

1) Convergent:-
- Continental - Continental = Collision
Lead to :- · fold mountain formation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Continental - oceanic
- Oceanic - oceanic

} subduction

Lead to formation of :- volcanic island chains
e.g. Aleutian islands.

2) Divergent :-
- constructive = lead to formation of new lithospheric plate area.

e.g. Rift Valley (of Africa)
Volcanic lakes (e.g. Lake Turkana)

3) Transform :-
- lead to Earthquakes etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Highlight the factors responsible for location of automobile industries in India. Also, examine the challenges in the wake of transformations taking place in the automotive industry. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग में हो रहे परिवर्तनों के आलोक में चुनौतियों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Automobile industry has recently seen a slump in growth in the past year or so.

Factors responsible for location of automobile industry :-

1) Raw Material :-
- parts = imported (near ports),
  manufactured (near Iron & steel works)

2) Cheap Labour

3) Capital → because capital intensive industry

4) Cheap Power availability

5) Land availability for setting up industries

6) Market → especially urban, metropolitan areas with high demand for vehicles

7) Government Policies :- - easier land, procurement, better power sops etc attract this industry

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It is due to this reason that automobile industries are clustered in and around :-

- Ahmedabad - Vadodra
- Mumbai - Pune
- Bengaluru - coimbatore regions etc.

* Challenges faced due to transformations :-

(i) Bharat Stage VI :- coming of fast approaching BS norms will make older technology obsolete.

(ii) Focus on Electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles by Government policies. Thus, less attractive for traditional vehicles.

(iii) Reducing demand

(iv) Overdependence on ~~p~~ readymade parts which are imported.

(v). etc.

Therefore, over the years the automobile industry needs to stay on its feet and keep in tandum with the changing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

requirements of automobile industry especially in wake of environment/climate change and growing focus on clean energy based vehicles.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identify the major Uranium reserves in the world and the countries from where India sources it. What measures are required to ensure supply security of fuel for nuclear plants in the country? **(250 words) 15**

विश्व के प्रमुख यूरेनियम भंडारों और उन देशों की पहचान कीजिए जहाँ से भारत इसका आयात करता है। देश में परमाणु संयंत्रों के लिए ईंधन आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?

Uranium reserves are found worldwide in areas such as:-
- Central Asia
- Australia
- China's Manchuria province
- South America (Venezuela, Argentina etc).

Main sources for India includes:-
- Australia
- Central Asia → Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan. (Recent pact has been signed)

India, itself has some reserves of Uranium in areas of :-
Rajasthan,
Maharashtra,
HimachalPradesh,
Chattisgarh &
Jharkhand
But not enough to sustain its nuclear power (for peaceful uses especially) ambitions. Therefore, she is majorly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

dependent on import for good quality enriched Uranium (U_{235} & U_{238}).

* Various measures which could be taken to ensure security of fuel supply are:-

(i) India's image in international forums as a responsible nuclear state.
e.g. India - Japan nuclear agreement signifies this ~~po~~ stature of India.

(ii) Better and more remunerative deals with countries who are rich in Uranium resources.

(iii) Better connectivity with Central Asia (e.g. via INSTC, Chabahar & Zaranj - Delaram Highway project etc).

(iv) Better Research & development ~~to~~ develop technologies for utilisation of Thorium reserves in India as the fuel.

(v) India's bid of entry into ~~NTP~~ NPT (~~Non~~ Nuclear non proliferative Treaty) without signing NSG.
Just as it has entered MTCR, Wassenar arrangement & Australia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

group etc.
Thus, India must look within & outside for Uranium resources and make optimum use of the ones it already has (Thorium) while maintaining the goodwill at global level to prevent any kind of "sanctions" against it which might prove a hurdle in its nuclear dreams.